

keep Congress from declaring a state of war attracted some attention, but most of the reports to the Administration indicated that the nation, as a whole, believes that the time for war has come.

Outside of the main question to be decided, chief attention within the Administration is directed toward guarding against possible disturbances in the United States. That such a danger exists is generally admitted, but officials believe the situation is well in hand.

### "Fight Until Germany Is Licked," Says Stone

**Opposed to War, but Will Back It to the Limit, Senator Declares**

From The Tribune Bureau  
Washington, March 31.—Opposition to war with Germany, but insistence that if the United States gets into the war it should be prosecuted until "Germany is licked," was voiced by Chairman Stone, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today. It is the first utterance of Senator Stone since his defence of his four-hour speech which aided so materially in talking to death the armed neutrality bill.

"I do not believe this country should go to war," said the Senator. "I believe it will be a mistake. I have not changed the position I occupied when the armed neutrality bill was up, a hair's breadth. On the other hand, I am daily more and more confirmed in the opinion I held then, 'But if Congress decides on war, then no one will support it more fully than I. If we go into the war, we must go in, as Roosevelt says, and spare neither money nor men to fight to a finish.'"

"What would you consider a finish?"

"I would fight until Germany is licked."

Senator Stone believes that if war comes troops must be organized and sent abroad, and he made it clear he had no doubt war was to be soon at hand.

Senator Stone will not seek to delay action by Congress. He will call a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee on the same afternoon the President speaks to both houses.

"Will you address the Senate in opposition to a war resolution?"

"I expect to state my views, and when I have done so, I will be ready to vote. I have no question in my own mind what the result will be."

The recommendations of the President, Stone predicts, will be upheld by a large vote in both houses.

### New Order Calls 7,000 Additional Militiamen

**Texas Regiments Expected to Relieve Regulars at the Border**

Washington, March 31.—Orders were issued today calling into the Federal service 7,000 additional National Guardsmen.

Guardsmen from five states and the District of Columbia are affected by the order, bringing up to nearly 60,000 the number summoned for police protection to industrial plants and other strategic points.

The 1st Regiment of Infantry of New Mexico, rated as militia, was ordered mustered out of the Federal service. The organizations called into service include:

Oklahoma, 1st Regiment, infantry; Louisiana, 1st Regiment, infantry; District of Columbia, 3d Regiment, infantry; Texas, 2d, 3d and 4th regiments of infantry and the 1st Separate Squadron of cavalry; Arkansas, 1st Regiment of infantry; Rhode Island, the 2d, 5th, 12th and 15th companies of Coast Artillery, equipped as infantry.

It was assumed that the Texas organizations probably would be used for border protection, relieving approximately an equal number of regulars for duty elsewhere.

### Dynamiters Threaten Wisconsin Patriots

**State University Is Guarded, While 7,000 Join in Loyalty Demonstration**

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)  
Madison, Wis., March 31.—With police closely guarding the University of Wisconsin school pavilion in fear of an attempt to dynamite the place, the university and city joined today in a demonstration of loyalty to the Administration in any way it may take for war or peace. The fear of dynamiting came from the receipt of written threats to prevent the meeting and the theft of seventy-nine pounds of dynamite from a local store last night.

The speakers were cheered, and almost 7,000 persons participated in the demonstration.

### British to Widen Danger Zone in North Sea To-day

London, March 31.—The British Admiralty announces that, in view of the unrestricted use of mines and submarines by the Germans and the sinking of merchantmen without regard for the safety of their crews, the "area of the North Sea which is rendered dangerous to all shipping by operations against the enemy will be extended on and after April 1."



Former Plattsburg men and other volunteers shoulder wooden guns in preparedness plan.

### Zimmermann Clears Gerard of Charges

**Tells Reichstag Ambassador Did Not Issue American Passports to Englishmen**

London, March 31.—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, replying in the Reichstag to an inquiry in regard to allegations against former Ambassador Gerard, said that an investigation had proved them incorrect, according to the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung," as quoted by Reuters. Herr Zimmermann mentioned in particular a charge that Mr. Gerard had issued American passports to Englishmen.

Herr Zimmermann said that Mr. Gerard had complained in regard to several Americans who had published pamphlets attacking him and who had founded a so-called League of Frith. Herr Zimmermann said that Mr. Gerard wished proceedings to be taken against these men, whom the American Ambassador described as his bitterest enemies.

"As far as the pamphlets were concerned," the Foreign Secretary is quoted as saying, "I made inquiries in the interest of the state, and found the allegations unfounded. For the rest they represented differences of opinion between Americans and their ambassador, and these I did not touch. I considered it my duty, as long as the ambassador was here, to treat him with necessary deference."

Deputy Werner desired that complaints against Mr. Gerard should be answered, and Herr Zimmermann replied: "I investigated the complaints, and they were undoubtedly correct, especially that relating to passports. I had to treat the ambassador in a friendly way, as we were anxious that good reports should go to America, with whom we desired to maintain good relations and avoid a rupture."

### Gerard Says Zimmermann Did What He Would Expect

Former Ambassador Gerard declined to make an extended comment here yesterday in regard to a report published in Germany that Foreign Secretary Zimmermann had found the allegations against the ambassador incorrect.

"I would expect no less from Mr. Zimmermann, with whom I have always had the most friendly relations," Mr. Gerard said.

### Socialists of Austria Adopt Peace Declaration

Copenhagen, March 31.—A Socialist newspaper of Vienna, received here, contains a brief announcement that the leaders of the German Socialist party in Austria have adopted a declaration regarding peace. It is addressed to the Russian proletariat, and will be forwarded through the International Socialist Bureau.

The announcement says that the censor prohibits the publication of the text of the declaration.

### German at Plattsburg Is Arrested as Suspect

Plattsburg, N. Y., March 31.—Paul Bartlett, a draftsman employed here for the last month making plans for a mill at Whitehall, N. Y., was detained today by the police. He is a German subject.

Under questioning by Captain P. A. Baer, commander at Plattsburg Barracks, Bartlett admitted knowledge of the compounding of explosives, but denied he was in any way connected with the German cause. He gave as reference several persons in New York and Bayonne, N. J., and said his home is at 232 Avenue A, Bayonne.

### May Be American Vessel

It is reported here that the German raider is the captured American bark Pass of Baltimore, a vessel of 1,571 tons gross, which was taken into Cuxhaven by a German prize crew in August 1915, while on a voyage from New York for Archangel, with 5,000 bales of cotton.

In spite of the expressed desire of the raider's officers not to shed blood the Seeadler did not hesitate to turn loose her machine guns on the decks and on the bridges of any vessel she was capturing if there were signs of the ship not surrendering at once. In such an action as this a British sailor was seriously wounded, his eye being put out. An operation was performed on board the raider, but the man died under the knife.

Fleeing Ship Is Riddled  
The Hongarth, which was on her way from Montevideo to Plymouth, with 6,500 tons of grain, disobeyed the raider's order to halt and attempted to escape. The captain finally surrendered after four members of his crew, including the chief engineer and his assistant, had been wounded by machine gun fire. Twenty-one shells, fired from a distance of one and a half miles, riddled the Hongarth in her flight.

The Buenos Ayres was halted just before the fight with the Hongarth occurred. The raider compelled the

### New Raider Sinks 11 Ships; Machine Guns Rake Victims

**Vessels Resisting Seizure Are Battered by Shells and Bullets; One Man Killed, Two Wounded; Five Americans in Captured Crews; Marauder Is Sea Adler**

Rio de Janeiro, March 31.—Flotting the British sentinel ships in the North Sea, a German raider, the Sea Adler ("Sea Eagle") is duplicating in the South Atlantic the feats of the Moewe, and has already sunk eleven or more merchant vessels, totalling 29,000 tons. Survivors of the destroyed ships, who have reached this port, declare that the latest raider is a strongly armed auxiliary sailing ship, which follows closely the dashing methods of the Moewe, now back in a German port.

Among the crews of the destroyed vessels already landed are at least five American citizens. They are: Royce Clark, of Virginia; John Rondoni, of California; Luther Leathers, of Ohio; Ernest Ray Gilbert, of Washington; Manuel Guerrero, of Manila.

### Has Two Hidden Launches

When she left Germany her guns were concealed in the hold while she was running the British blockade. The Seeadler has two gasoline launches, which also were hidden in the hold during the first part of the voyage.

After the Seeadler was on the high seas her guns were mounted. They were placed on the fore-castle and the gun ports were masked. On account of the position of the guns they can be fired in only two directions.

The Sea Adler is described as a vessel of about 2,500 tons. Her commander presented to the captain of each ship he sank an engraved certificate setting forth the circumstances under which the vessel was destroyed.

According to the "Journal de Brazil," the raider was loaded with mines, which explains the destruction of vessels off the coast of Brazil. The commerce destroyer is reported to be armed with two guns of 105 millimetres and sixteen machine guns. The crew consists of sixty-four men, under the command of Count Ucker. She was provisioned for eighteen months.

### Escorted by Submarine

According to the refugees, the raider left Germany on December 22 escorted by a submarine. They say that the commander declared that the German Emperor and the Crown Prince alone knew of the expedition.

The men say that their captors invented fantastic tales regarding the war to put them out of sorts. One of their favorite stories was that France was about to be overwhelmed by an avalanche of 6,000,000 Germans. They also announced frequently that Russia had been dismembered.

All of the prisoners were forced to work. For the most part the Germans compensated them for their services. A remarkable case was that of a Hollander. This man was assigned to work in the galley.

At the end of his stay on the raider his German captors handed him 150 marks in German paper money for his work. He refused the payment with a gesture of contempt, as he was once arrested and is now a prisoner on the Seeadler, the only member of the captured crews who was not given his liberty it is said.

### U-Boats' Loss Called Heavy Tax on Teutons

Life passed pleasantly on board the raider. The sailors had a band, which played frequently and enthusiastically when the men were off duty. Their orchestra was composed of three mandolins, three violins, a flute and a bass drum.

### Archibald Hurd Declares Von Capelle Could Not Admit Their Extent

London, March 31.—In discussing the German submarine warfare to-day Archibald S. Hurd, naval critic, said: "Admiral von Capelle, the German Naval Minister, struggling against adversity and aware of the contempt in which the new methods of warfare have brought the service to which he belongs, has endeavored to cheer his fellow countrymen and mislead and terrorize neutrals. What would the world have thought had he mentioned the number of submarines which have been lost in only two months, stated the capital they represented and given the casualties?"

"The larger submarines are as big as cruisers. The outfit for construction runs from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 each. The crew of each vessel numbers thirty men or upward."

"Submarines in proportion to their size are the most expensive ships ever built. Consequently, these losses impose a heavy drain on German financial resources, skilled labor and man power."

"If salvation is to come to Germany in time to rescue her from her doom, it must come soon and, as is confessed, her submarine piracy is 'the only means.' So the German Naval Secretary has been forced to make a further effort to represent the piracy campaign as a success which has realized all expectations. He gives inflated figures for the February depredations and conceals the number of submarines which have gone to that bourne from which no pirate vessel ever returns."

### National Council Seeks Harmony in State War Work

**Drafts Plans for Co-ordination of All Measures for Defence**

Washington, March 31.—The State Department today riddled the Zimmermann statement, made in the Reichstag in answer to a Socialist Deputy's inquiry concerning the Mexico-Japan intrigue.

Secretary Lansing declared that the United States had documentary evidence that Count von Bernstorff knew at least two weeks in advance of the intention to resume ruthless submarine warfare, and had warned his government that such a step would mean a break and perhaps war. Therefore, Dr. Zimmermann was stating a deliberate untruth when he declared to the Reichstag that the American act in breaking relations was unexpected.

### Alien Census Favored

**Registration Likely To Be Recommended to the President**

Washington, March 31.—Definite recommendations for coordination of all national preparedness measures, with the exception of purely military steps, are being worked out for submission to President Wilson by the Council of National Defence and its advisory commission.

A three-hour joint session was held at the War Department today. The seven members of the commission will remain continuously in Washington until Congress has acted and a national policy is determined upon. A special joint meeting will be held a day before the President addresses Congress.

Plans of the defence council are contingent upon the policy to be approved by Congress, so that details are being held confidential.

Recommendations to the President will include legislative programmes to make effective a war time mobilization. The council is engaged in drafting specific proposals to take effect immediately and provide against disorganization in the industrial and commercial world.

One element of the council's work has been to plan coordination of Federal and state activities. Some states already have enacted emergency legislation. A line of state action which will not conflict with the Federal measures, now is being prepared.

Registration of alien, in the United States was talked over today, and the council may recommend it.

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### Lansing Assails Zimmermann's Plot Defence

**Secretary Says Reichstag Statement Admits State of War Exists**

### Break Not Unexpected

**Berlin Forewarned by Bernstorff That U-Boats Would Force Rupture**

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### Admits State of War

Mr. Lansing pointed also to the fact that Dr. Zimmermann's statement acknowledged the existence of a state of war from the date of the break in relations. He was not prepared to say that this would amount to an official declaration or could be used in any way by this government.

As for Dr. Zimmermann's complaint that the United States had sought to align the neutrals against her, urging them to break off relations on the example of the United States, and that this justified the attempt to obtain the cooperation of Mexico and Japan against us, it was pointed out that the Zimmermann note was written at least two, and probably three, weeks before the United States broke relations with Germany. This sort of justification, it was said, could only be compared to the "justification" for the invasion of Belgium, a justification discovered months after the invasion.

Furthermore, the United States took its action regarding neutrals openly. The action itself was only a protest—nothing more," as Ambassador Bernstorff himself said. The United States as a neutral making this spectacular protest against Germany had a perfect right to ask other neutrals to join.

### Knows How U. S. Got Note

The Zimmermann note, written weeks before Germany even dreamed of a break in relations, is held to be almost unique in the history of diplomacy. As for the efforts that are being made, according to Dr. Zimmermann, to ascertain how the note was secured by the United States, it is believed here that Dr. Zimmermann knows how it happened, but is not likely to disclose it in the Reichstag or anywhere else.

Administration officials say the debates in the Reichstag on these questions are extremely illuminating, and they hope Herr Zimmermann will be interrogated frequently by the Deputy in the successive explanations that have come forth there have been sufficient discrepancies to piece together a crushing arraignment of the plot.

### No Change in Food Situation in England

**Some Prices Show Decrease; Attack on Carson Imminent**

(By Cable to The Tribune)  
London, March 31.—The food situation in England, which is directly attributable to the German submarine campaign, has neither improved nor grown worse.

Some prices have increased, but others here to-morrow.

### Peace Meeting Abandoned

Washington, March 31.—Dr. Edmund von Mach, of Massachusetts, who organized the campaign last year to supply milk to babies in Germany, announced today that after a conference with the police officials he had abandoned his plan to hold a peace meeting here to-morrow.

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### AFTERNOON and EVENING GOWNS

for Easter and Post-Lenten Functions  
Superb Paris models, original and reproduced—developed with a nicety of detail that conforms with our exclusive dressmaking service.

### DAY COATS

Motor, Street and Afternoon  
Of the finest imported materials—A showing unapproached in extent, variety and authenticity; embodying every feature of the new mode.

### WRAPS and MANTEAUX

Of gros de Londres, two-tone taffeta, satin and light weight brocades, in delightful shades exquisitely lined with chiffon and richly trimmed with metallic embroidery—also many new metal brocades in Spring colorings, trimmed with Fashionable Summer Furs.

### BLOUSES

in hand-made effects  
New French and American models of organdie, Brussels net and French Batiste, beaded, hand etched or hemstitched and trimmed with real filet and Valenciennes laces. Also Costume Blouses of Georgette Crepe and Chiffon in shades to match suits.

### Paris Fashions in SUMMER FURS

Capes—Collarettes—Pelerines and Stoles—of Ermine—Kolinsky—Chinchilla Squirrel—Siberian Squirrel and Mole.

### EASTER HATS

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A superb showing of ORIGINAL MODELS, together with exact duplicates—and our own interpretations, introducing many new and clever ideas in wing—bow—spray—fruit—foliage—and flower effects, for street wear—and wonderful creations in DRESS HATS.

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Egyptian Belts—Beaded Bags—Purses—Veils—and many accessories that go to complete the PERFECT COSTUME.

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Scotch Tweed Motor Coats	\$18.00-\$20.00
Jersey Dresses	\$25.00-\$35.00-\$40.00
Serge Dresses	\$30-\$40-\$60-\$100
Sport Suits	\$18.50-\$35-\$50-\$85
Serge Suits—Linen Suits	\$35-\$50-\$75-\$100-\$185
Afternoon & Theatre Dresses	\$40-\$75-\$90-\$150-\$200
Evening Gowns	

All these are the latest Spring creations; some are said to be the handsomest imported models of the Spring; others are our own models; others are copies of French gowns.

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Pennsylvania Railroad from Pennsylvania Station. From 10 A. M.—and at frequent intervals—until 2 P. M. Fare, one way, \$5.09; round trip, \$10.18.

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